

BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund (Class D Units)
Product Disclosure Statement



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BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund
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BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited
ABN 13 006 165 975
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1. Before you start

1.1 Important information

Investment in the BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund (Class D Units) (referred to in this Product Disclosure Statement (**PDS**) as the **Fund**) is offered and managed by BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited, ABN 13 006 165 975 (referred to in this PDS as **BlackRock**, the **Responsible Entity**, the **Manager**, **we**, **our** or **us**). BlackRock is the manager of the Fund and acts as the responsible entity under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (the **Corporations Act**). We are the issuer of this PDS and of units in the Fund.

BlackRock is a wholly owned subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc.[®] (**BlackRock Inc**) but is not guaranteed by BlackRock Inc or any BlackRock Inc subsidiary or affiliated entity (collectively the **BlackRock Group**). Neither BlackRock nor any member of the BlackRock Group guarantees the success of the Fund, the achievement of the investment objective, or the repayment of capital or particular rates of return on investment or capital. An investor in the Fund could lose all or a substantial part of their investment. In particular, the performance of the Fund will depend on the performance and market value of the assets held by the Fund.

We reserve the right to outsource any or all investment, management and administration functions, including to related parties, without notice to investors.

1.2 About this product disclosure statement

This PDS describes the main features of the Fund and can only be used by investors receiving it (electronically or otherwise) in Australia. It is not available in any other country. Units in the Fund have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States of America (U.S.). The Fund is not and will not be registered as an investment company under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940. Investment in units of the Fund by or on behalf of U.S. persons is not permitted. Units in the Fund may not at any time be offered, sold, transferred or delivered within the U.S. or to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. person. Any issue, sale or transfer in violation of this restriction will not be binding upon the Fund and may constitute a violation of U.S. law.

The information provided in this PDS is general information only and does not take into account your individual objectives, financial situation, needs or circumstances. You should therefore assess whether the information is appropriate for you and obtain financial advice tailored to you having regard to your individual objectives, financial situation, needs and circumstances.

If any part of this PDS is established to be invalid or unenforceable under the law, it is excluded so that it does not in any way affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining parts.

The offer or invitation to subscribe for Units in the Fund under this PDS is subject to the terms and conditions described in this PDS. We reserve the right to accept or decline Unit application requests in full or in part and reserve the right to change these terms and conditions.

If you have received this PDS electronically, we can provide you with a paper copy free of charge upon request by contacting Client Service (refer to page 2 of this PDS for contact details).

1.3 Changes to this product disclosure statement and access to additional information

Information contained in this PDS is current as at the date of this PDS. Certain information in this PDS, as well as the terms and features of the Fund, is subject to change from time to time. We will notify you of any material changes or other significant events that affect the information in this PDS in accordance with our obligations under the Corporations Act.

Updated information that is not materially adverse can be obtained from our website at www.blackrock.com/au. A paper copy of any updated information will be given, or an electronic copy made available, free of charge upon request.

Where the Fund is subject to the continuous disclosure requirements of the Corporations Act, we will satisfy our obligations by disclosing material information regarding the Fund on our website at www.blackrock.com/au. A paper copy of this material is available free of charge upon request.

1.4 Need help?

If you have questions about or need help investing, we recommend you speak to a licensed financial adviser. The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (**ASIC**) can help you check if a financial adviser is licensed. They have a website at www.asic.gov.au as well as a help line you can call on 1300 300 630.

If you have questions about the Fund and have invested indirectly through an IDPS, superannuation fund or master trust you should contact the operator of that service.

If you are an investor in the Fund you can contact Client Services (refer to page 2 of this PDS for contact details) or visit our website at <https://www.blackrock.com/au>.

1.5 About managed funds

Managed funds are designed to give investors access to a range of investments by pooling your money with that of other investors, giving you the opportunity to access markets that you may not be able to invest in on your own.

There are many types of managed funds available, enabling you the opportunity to diversify your portfolio with a view to achieving an appropriate balance of investments and asset classes to suit your investment objectives and risk profile.

When you invest in a managed fund you are issued with a number of "units", rather than directly receiving an interest in the assets of the managed fund. Each of these units represents an equal share in the net assets of the managed fund as a whole and are not related to any particular asset. As a result, each unit has a dollar value or 'unit price'. The number of units you receive is dependent on the amount of money you invest and based on the application unit price at the time you invest. Your units represent the value of your investment, which will change over time as the market value of the assets fluctuates.

1.6 Investing through an IDPS, superannuation fund or master trust

If you have invested through an IDPS, superannuation fund or master trust, you can use this PDS for information purposes; however, if you wish to make any change to your investment you should contact the operator of such service and complete their required documentation. The operator of such service may process unitholder transactions and requests in accordance with processes that are different to those set out in this document.

1.7 Incorporation by reference

The Corporations Act allows us to provide certain information to you separately to this PDS.

Where you see references to “Additional information has been incorporated by reference” this means that additional information concerning the topic has been incorporated by reference and forms part of the PDS.

Additional information is incorporated by reference into the following documents:

- ▶ BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund – Underlying Funds; and
- ▶ BlackRock Additional Fund Information No. 2.

You should read this information before making an investment decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product. A paper copy of these documents are available free of charge upon request by contacting Client Service (refer to page 2 of this PDS for contact details). Alternatively these documents can be found on our website at www.blackrock.com/au.

1.8 Target Market Determination

BlackRock has issued a target market determination (**TMD**) which, among other things, describes the class of consumers for whom this product is likely to be consistent with their likely objectives, financial situation and needs.

BlackRock and its distributors must take reasonable steps to distribute this product to consumers described in the TMD.

The TMD for this product can be obtained by contacting Client Services and may be available on the BlackRock website at www.blackrock.com/au.

1.9 Disclosure principles

This PDS addresses the ASIC disclosure principles. Each disclosure principle identifies a key area that ASIC considers investors should understand before making a decision to invest in the Fund. Section 2 of this PDS, titled “Fund features at a glance”, includes a table summarising the information provided in relation to the disclosure principles and provides a cross reference to where further information can be found in this PDS.

1.10 Benchmark 1: Valuation of assets

The Fund and the underlying funds into which the Fund invests either directly or indirectly meet the ASIC benchmark, except in certain (generally infrequent) circumstances, as set out below.

The BlackRock Group generally implements valuation policies that require fund assets that are not exchange traded to be valued by an independent administrator or an independent valuation service provider. In certain (generally infrequent) circumstances where a valuation cannot be obtained from an independent administrator or an independent valuation service provider, the asset may be valued on another basis in accordance with the applicable valuation policy. The valuation process may have regard to the nature of the asset and to any relevant factors, to address any risks of lack of independence in valuations and related party conflicts of interest, which may include referring the matter to an internal committee and/or board of trustees/directors. Prices are generally required to be estimated in good faith and are to be representative of the probable realisation value of the security.

1.11 Benchmark 2: Periodic reporting

BlackRock meets the ASIC benchmark and implements a policy to report on the following Fund information on an annual basis.

Where required, information will also be provided with regard to the underlying funds into which the Fund invests either directly or indirectly:

- ▶ the actual allocation to each asset type held by the fund;
- ▶ the liquidity profile of the fund’s assets;
- ▶ the maturity profile of the fund’s liabilities;
- ▶ the leverage ratio of the fund;
- ▶ derivative counterparties engaged;
- ▶ annual investment returns; and
- ▶ changes to key service providers and their related party status.

A copy of the annual report is available free of charge from our website at www.blackrock.com/au or upon request from Client Services (refer to page 2 of this PDS for contact details), your financial adviser or your IDPS, superannuation fund or master trust operator.

On a monthly basis the following Fund information will also be made available free of charge from our website at <https://www.blackrock.com/au>. Where required, information will also be provided with regard to the underlying funds into which the Fund invests either directly or indirectly

- ▶ the current total net asset value (**NAV**) of the fund and the redemption value of a unit of the fund as at the date on which the total NAV was calculated;
- ▶ changes to key service providers and their related party status;
- ▶ the net return on the fund’s assets after fees, costs and taxes;
- ▶ any material change in the fund’s risk profile;
- ▶ any material change in the fund’s strategy; and
- ▶ any change in the individuals playing a key role in investment decisions for the fund.

2. Fund features at a glance

The main features of the Fund are contained below. Further information can be found within the referenced sections of this PDS.

Fund feature	Summary	For additional information refer to:
Investment objective	<p>The Fund aims to outperform peer performance consistent with a “growth” orientated investment strategy encompassing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ a broadly diversified exposure to Australian and international assets; ▶ active asset allocation, security selection and risk management; and ▶ flexibility to deviate meaningfully from the strategic asset allocation to help manage total portfolio risk. <p>The Fund aims to outperform its benchmark indices over a 5-year rolling period, before fees.</p>	Section 3.1
Investment strategy	<p>The investment strategy of the Fund is to provide investors with a diversified exposure to the best investment teams and strategies that the BlackRock Group has globally within the context of an Australian based “growth” investment portfolio.</p> <p>The Fund’s strategy is built around two steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ establishing the most appropriate strategic benchmark subject to the growth/income splits and market risk exposures of the Fund; and ▶ enhancing the returns of the Fund relative to the benchmark indices to the maximum extent possible by utilising investment teams, strategies and techniques from the BlackRock Group’s resources around the globe, subject to a risk budgeting framework. 	Section 3.2 to 3.4 ¹
Short selling	<p>The Fund and a number of the pooled investment vehicles to which the Fund is exposed, either directly or indirectly (Underlying Funds) may engage in short selling. Unlike “long only” investments, which have just one source of return; that is buying securities that are expected to rise in value, long/short strategies have two sources of potential return. A fund that employs a long/short investment strategy can generate returns by owning securities that the manager expects will rise in value (long). At the same time the fund can sell (short) securities that are expected to decrease in value. This latter process is known as “short selling”.</p>	Section 3.2 ¹
Fund structure and location of assets	<p>The Fund may invest in physical instruments (including equities, listed property trusts, limited partnerships, currency, fixed income, exchange traded funds, cash and commodities), derivatives (including futures, options, swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts) and structured instruments (which may include a combination of physical instruments and derivatives). The asset class exposures and the implementation of investment strategies are gained either by investing directly in the physical instruments, through derivative overlays or by investing in Underlying Funds.</p> <p>As a global fund with a broad investment universe, physical instruments held by the Fund may be denominated in any global currency and may be located in any country of the world. Underlying Funds are generally domiciled in Australia, the Cayman Islands, Luxembourg or Ireland and are generally denominated in either U.S. or Australian Dollars. Underlying Funds generally invest in Australian equities and fixed income, international equities and fixed income and other asset markets.</p>	Section 3.5 ¹
Use of derivatives	<p>Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from another security, commodity, currency, or index. The use of these instruments can reduce the costs of managing exposure to investment markets and makes possible a wider universe of investment opportunities. The Fund and the Underlying Funds may use derivatives.</p>	Section 3.6 ¹

¹ Refer to the BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund – Underlying Funds document, which contains additional information on this subject which has been incorporated by reference.

Fund feature	Summary	For additional information refer to:
Use of leverage	The Fund does not enter into borrowing arrangements for investment purposes, other than temporary overdrafts which may be used as a means of managing certain cash flows. The Fund will, however, gain leveraged exposure through its use of derivatives and short selling and its exposure to the Underlying Funds, which may utilise leverage in their investment program. While there is no explicit maximum level of gross leverage that the Fund may be exposed to, as at the date of this PDS, the gross level of leverage the Fund is expected to range between approximately 1 to 5 times NAV. While the Fund may be exposed to leverage through its investment in Underlying Funds, any potential losses are generally limited to the capital allocated to each Underlying Fund.	Section 3.7 ¹
Liquidity	As at the date of this PDS, under normal market conditions BlackRock reasonably expects, should the need arise, to be able to realise at least 80% of the Fund's assets at the value ascribed to those assets in calculating the Fund's NAV within 10 days.	Section 3.8 ¹
Fund risks	Before you make an investment decision it is important to identify your investment objectives and the level of risk that you are prepared to accept. The Fund's investment strategy (including its exposure to short selling, derivatives, liquidity and leverage) and investment structure all have specific risks which you should consider before making an investment decision.	Section 4
Management of the Fund	Investment manager: BlackRock is the responsible entity and investment manager of the Fund. BlackRock is licensed by ASIC, which is responsible for regulating the operation of managed investment schemes like the Fund. Each Underlying Fund is managed by and/or have appointed as their investment manager a member of the BlackRock Group.	Section 5.1 ¹
	Key service providers: The Fund and Underlying Funds have each appointed a number of key service providers who are involved in each fund's ongoing operation and administration.	Section 5.2 ¹
	Valuation of assets: Where assets of the Fund and Underlying Funds are not listed on a securities exchange, they are generally valued by an independent administrator or an independent valuation service provider.	Section 1.10
	Custody of assets: The Fund and Underlying Funds have each engaged an independent custodian.	Section 5.2 ¹
Fund fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Establishment fee – Nil ▶ Contribution fee – Nil ▶ Withdrawal fee – Nil ▶ Exit fee – Nil ▶ Management fees and costs for Class D Units – 0.90% of assets under management in the class <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Management fee of 0.85% p.a. of assets under management in the class ○ Estimated indirect costs of 0.05% of assets under management ▶ Switching fee – Nil 	Section 6 ²
Minimum initial investment	When investing in the Fund you generally need a minimum amount of \$50,000 or such other amount as we may determine from time to time. There is no minimum investment for subsequent applications.	Section 7.1 ²
Applying and redeeming from the Fund	The Fund is generally open for unit holder applications and redemptions on each Business Day (refer to section 7.1 of this PDS titled "How to invest" for a definition of Business Day).	Section 7 ²
Distributions	Distributions are generally determined at the end of June and December each year.	Section 7.2 ²

¹ Refer to the BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund – Underlying Funds document, which contains additional information on this subject which has been incorporated by reference.

² Refer to the BlackRock Additional Fund Information No. 2 document, which contains additional information on this subject which has been incorporated by reference.

3. About the Fund

3.1 What is the investment objective of the Fund?

The Fund aims to outperform peer performance consistent with a “growth” orientated investment strategy encompassing:

- ▶ a broadly diversified exposure to Australian and international assets;
- ▶ active asset allocation, security selection and risk management; and
- ▶ flexibility to deviate meaningfully from the strategic asset allocation to help manage total portfolio risk.

The Fund aims to outperform its benchmark indices over a 5-year rolling period before fees.

3.2 What is the Fund’s investment strategy?

The investment strategy of the Fund is to provide investors with a diversified exposure to the best investment teams and strategies that the BlackRock Group has globally within the context of an Australian based “growth” investment portfolio.

The Fund’s strategy is built around two steps:

- ▶ establishing the most appropriate strategic benchmark subject to the growth/income splits and market risk exposures of the Fund; and
- ▶ enhancing the returns of the Fund relative to the benchmark indices to the maximum extent possible by utilising investment teams, strategies and techniques from the BlackRock Group’s resources around the globe, subject to a risk budgeting framework.

As the Fund is a diversified fund, there is no one relevant index to provide a benchmark, so the benchmark consists of a weighted average of the returns provided by market indices for relevant asset classes. The benchmark for the Fund provides a performance target against which Fund performance is measured over a set period of time. The strategic benchmark is reviewed periodically. Specific allocations may vary through time in line with our objective to manage total portfolio risk, however the Fund will generally retain its split between growth and defensive assets over the medium to long term.

The Fund’s strategic benchmark has exposure to a mix of growth assets such as Australian shares, international shares, listed property and listed infrastructure and more defensive (income) asset classes such as Australian and international fixed income and cash. The allocation of growth assets compared with defensive assets and the associated asset class benchmark index is shown in the below “strategic benchmark” table.

Asset class	Composite Benchmark Weight of the Relevant Index
Australian Equities	24%
International Equities – Developed Markets (unhedged)	12%
International Equities - Developed Markets (hedged)	17%
Emerging markets equities (unhedged)	8%
International Listed Infrastructure (Unhedged)	5%
Global listed real estate (REITs) (Unhedged)	5%
Gold (unhedged)	4%
Australian fixed interest	4%
Australian inflation-linked bonds	5%
Australian corporate bonds	5%
US inflation-linked bonds	5%
Global high yield corporate fixed interest	3%
Global markets fixed interest	0%
Cash	3%
Total	100%
Foreign Currency Exposure	34%

Active asset allocation

Asset allocation strategies are employed with the aim of capitalising on perceived mispricing in and between asset markets in Australia and internationally. This process may result in the Fund’s exposure to the asset class being above, below or in-line with the strategic benchmark exposure. The strategies employed focus on a broad array of factors aimed at identifying potential market inefficiencies including assessments of fundamental valuation, economic environment, investor sentiment and other factors, including the management of total portfolio risk. BlackRock draws on its research capabilities and the fund management expertise of the BlackRock Group in developing and exploiting these strategies within a risk controlled framework.

The active allocation strategies to which the Fund may be exposed include, but are not limited to:

- ▶ **Equity Market Absolute Return** strategies seek to exploit inefficiencies in individual stock prices by gaining exposure to long and short positions in local and global equity markets.
- ▶ **Fundamental Global Allocation** strategies seek to identify long term trends and changes that could benefit particular markets and/or industries relative to other markets and industries by investing across the full spectrum of asset classes.
- ▶ **Fixed Income Global Opportunities** strategies that may include traditional core bond strategies, core plus strategies (which seek to increase total return potential by allocating assets to

non-investment grade securities and global sectors) and non-traditional strategies (which seek positive returns with lower volatility by employing advanced investment techniques and investment in unconventional securities).

- ▶ **Fixed Income Absolute Return** strategies seek to exploit opportunities across global fixed income markets by taking long and short positions in a broad range of fixed income securities including, but not limited to: sovereign bonds; corporate credit; mortgages; and other securities.
- ▶ **Market Neutral Style Premia** strategies seek to capture positive returns from a range of style factor strategies across global asset classes while maintaining low correlation to broad market factors.

The BlackRock Group aims to continuously monitor, research and improve the investment strategies of the Underlying Funds into which the Funds invest. Such changes may result in changes to the Fund's asset exposures over time. While we will endeavour to notify unitholders of significant strategy enhancements, we will not seek consent prior to implementing these strategy enhancements.

In allocating to, and seeking to outperform, the cash component of the Fund's strategic benchmark, the Fund may invest in cash-benchmarked instruments including derivatives such as futures, forwards and options. These instruments may give the Fund an exposure to asset classes outside the Fund's strategic benchmark (including, for example, digital assets). See section 3.6 of this PDS for more information about the Fund's use of derivatives.

Due diligence and selection of Underlying Funds

The Fund invests, directly and indirectly, in pooled investment vehicles managed by a number of investment teams within the BlackRock Group (**Underlying Funds**). Underlying Funds may be domiciled in any country in the world, including Australia, the Cayman Islands, Luxembourg or Ireland and are generally denominated in either U.S. or Australian dollars. Underlying Funds may take the form of Australian registered managed investment schemes, Irish unit trusts or public limited companies, Cayman Islands exempted companies, Luxembourg limited companies, or US domiciled ETFs. A list of the Underlying Funds can be provided free of charge by contacting Client Services (refer to page 2 of this PDS for contact details).

These teams and products are selected on the basis of their ability to generate consistent, lowly correlated returns. Lowly correlated means that it is unlikely that the different teams and products chosen will perform in the same manner at the same time, thereby enhancing diversification and/or lowering Fund volatility. The selection process is also subject to internal controls relating to cost/tax effectiveness and overall risk exposure of the Fund.

Actual asset allocations to investment teams and products will vary over time as the BlackRock Group's expertise alters and the correlations, costs and tax effectiveness of the teams and Underlying Funds change. However, the allocations will remain consistent with the principles of providing highly diversified, lowly correlated and risk controlled investment management. A rigorous due diligence process is conducted on short-listed strategies to assess the potential for inclusion in the Fund. This process involves a detailed assessment of the investment strategy. Once a strategy is chosen for inclusion, regular due diligence is conducted on an Underlying Fund to ensure its strategy continues to meet the Fund's strict investment criteria.

Where an Underlying Fund invests in another fund, a formal due diligence process is generally undertaken in advance of any investment being made. This may not apply where the Underlying Fund is part of a master feeder investment structure. Under a

master feeder investment structure, the Underlying Fund substantially or wholly invests in another fund with the same investment strategy as the Underlying Fund. Continuous monitoring and periodic reviews of any fund investment is a material part of the BlackRock Group's general investment management process.

Management of Portfolio Risk

The active risk relative to the Fund's strategic benchmark is controlled through a risk budgeting framework, rather than constraining risk by limiting allocations to particular asset classes. In addition, we maintain the flexibility to deviate meaningfully from the strategic benchmark with the objective of managing overall portfolio risk and minimising performance downside at market extremes, should in our assessment, market conditions warrant.

Long/short investing

The Fund and a number of the Underlying Funds may engage in short selling. The Fund and Underlying Funds do not seek to restrict the investment strategies of the underlying fund(s) into which they invest with regard to their use of short selling, including the level of short selling that may be undertaken. Short selling exposure is controlled at each level of the investment structure, through the oversight and management of each fund's investment strategy.

Unlike "long only" investments, which have just one source of return; that is buying securities that are expected to rise in value, long/short strategies have two sources of potential return. A fund that employs a long/short investment strategy can generate returns by owning securities that the manager expects will rise in value (long). At the same time the fund can sell (short) securities that are expected to decrease in value. This latter process is known as "short selling".

The Fund may be exposed to investment strategies that engage in short selling either directly through borrowing and selling physical securities or synthetically through derivatives.

To implement short selling using direct securities, a fund will borrow securities from a counterparty that is a securities lender, with the promise to return equivalent securities at a specified time in the future to that counterparty. The borrowed securities will then be sold by the fund on the open market. If the security falls in value, the fund will purchase the security and return those securities to the lender, thus generating a profit. However, if the security increases in value, this will generate a loss for the fund.

To implement short selling using derivatives a fund may utilise futures, options or other instruments, which derive their value from another reference rate or asset. For example, a fund may sell exchange traded bond futures. If the futures decline in value this has a positive performance impact on the fund. However if the futures increase in value, this has a negative performance impact on the fund. The Fund is not limited in using exchange traded bond futures to implement its short selling strategies and may use derivatives which are not exchange-traded.

Hypothetical short selling example

A fund manager may have been tracking a mining company, Company A and believes that due to slowing global demand, raw materials prices will soften. The fund manager therefore believes that Company A's share price is also likely to fall.

To act on this belief the fund manager decides that they want to short sell Company A's shares in September that year, when they are valued at \$20.00 per share. However, the fund does not hold any of Company A's shares. The fund therefore borrows 10,000

Company A shares from a stock lender (such as an investment bank or a broker), who lends the fund the Company A shares for a fee (in the same way banks charge borrowers). The fund then sells the Company A shares and deposits the sale proceeds, \$200,000, into an interest earning bank account. The fund buys back the 10,000 shares of Company A in December that year, when they are valued at \$15.00 per share, at a cost of \$150,000. The Company A shares are returned to the stock lender.

The fund profits from the difference between the price at which they sold and brought back the Company A shares, being \$50,000 (\$200,000 minus \$150,000). The fund also benefits from any interest earned on the \$200,000 while it was on deposit in the bank account. The fund will, however, have to pay the stock lender's fee, as well as any dividends paid on Company A's shares during the period in which the fund was short the Company A shares. There may be other costs of maintaining a short position, for example franking benefits payable.

If on the other hand the outlook for Company A improves the share price of Company A may continue to increase, resulting in a loss for the fund. In December that year the share price of Company A rises to \$25.00 and the fund manager believes this will continue. The fund therefore buys back the 10,000 shares at a cost of \$250,000. This results in a loss of \$50,000 (\$200,000 minus \$250,000) for the fund.

Refer to section 4 of this PDS titled "Fund risks" for further information on the risks associated with the Fund's investment strategy (including short selling risks).

Additional information has been incorporated by reference

Further information on the investment strategies of some Underlying Funds, including their use of short selling, has been incorporated by reference. Refer to the [BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund – Underlying Funds document](#) for further details, which is available on our website. You should read this important information before making a decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product.

3.3 Key dependencies underlying the Fund's investment strategy

The success of the Fund and Underlying Funds is dependent upon a number of factors which may include, but is not limited to:

Ability to identify and exploit perceived pricing inefficiencies. The identification and exploitation of pricing inefficiencies in the pricing of securities, financial products, or markets involves uncertainty. There can be no assurance that the investment manager of an Underlying Fund will be able to locate investment opportunities or be able to exploit pricing inefficiencies in the securities markets. A reduction in the pricing inefficiency of the markets in which an investment manager seeks to invest will reduce the scope for an Underlying Fund's investment strategies. In the event that the perceived mispricings underlying an Underlying Fund's positions were to fail to converge toward, or were to diverge further from, relationships expected by the Underlying Fund's investment manager, the Underlying Fund may incur losses.

Regulatory environment. Legislators and regulators have implemented and continue to consider regulatory reforms and other measures to stabilise markets and encourage growth in global financial markets. Adverse or volatile market conditions, or further regulatory reforms and other measures which limit investment activities and investment opportunities or change the

functioning of capital markets, could have a material adverse effect on performance.

Limits of risk mitigation. While each fund in the investment structure benefits from the BlackRock Group's global expertise and risk management practices, it is not always possible to eliminate all applicable risks. An exposure to certain risks could cause underperformance.

Refer to section 4 of this PDS titled "Fund risks" for further information on the risks associated with the Fund's investment strategy (including short selling risks).

3.4 Changes to the Fund's investment strategy

The BlackRock Group undertakes continuous research and development of the investment strategies of the Fund and Underlying Funds, which may result in changes to the way the funds are run. Investors will be notified of any such changes in accordance with our obligations under the Corporations Act.

3.5 What does the Fund invest in?

Provided on the following page is a diagram showing the key entities involved in the Fund's investment structure and the flow of investment money through the structure. The diagram is indicative only and we will notify you of any changes to the underlying investment structure in accordance with our obligations under the Corporations Act.

As well as investing in Underlying Funds that are aligned with the asset allocation strategies referenced in section 3.2, the Fund may invest in direct assets, including physical instruments (including equities, listed property trusts, limited partnerships, currency, fixed income, exchange traded funds, cash and commodities), derivatives (including futures, options, swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts) and structured instruments (which may include a combination of physical instruments and derivatives). Asset class exposures and the implementation of investment strategies are gained either by investing directly in physical instruments, through derivative overlays, or by investing in Underlying Funds.

Underlying Funds generally invest in Australian equities and fixed income, international equities and fixed income and other asset markets (which may include a combination of physical instruments and derivatives). A list of the Underlying Funds can be provided free of charge by contacting Client Services (refer to page 2 of this PDS for contact details).

Each fund within the investment structure may also hold cash (or cash equivalents, including other BlackRock Group funds) for cash flow management purposes or as collateral for derivative/short positions.

The Fund also holds cash as part of its strategic benchmark and for cash management purposes. As discussed in section 3.2 of this PDS, the Fund may invest cash into cash-benchmarked tactical allocations, including in asset classes that are not specified in the Fund's strategic benchmark (for example, derivatives priced with reference to digital assets).

Diversification guidelines and asset allocation

While the Fund does not have formal diversification guidelines or specific asset allocation ranges or limits, the Fund is generally managed in line with its strategic benchmark (refer to section 3.2 of this PDS titled "What is the Fund's investment strategy?" for further information). BlackRock also considers and monitors diversification as part of its management of the investment strategy of the Fund.

Key service providers

Administrator and Transfer Agent

JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.
(Sydney Branch)

Appointed by the Responsible Entity
to provide administration and transfer
agency services

Custodian

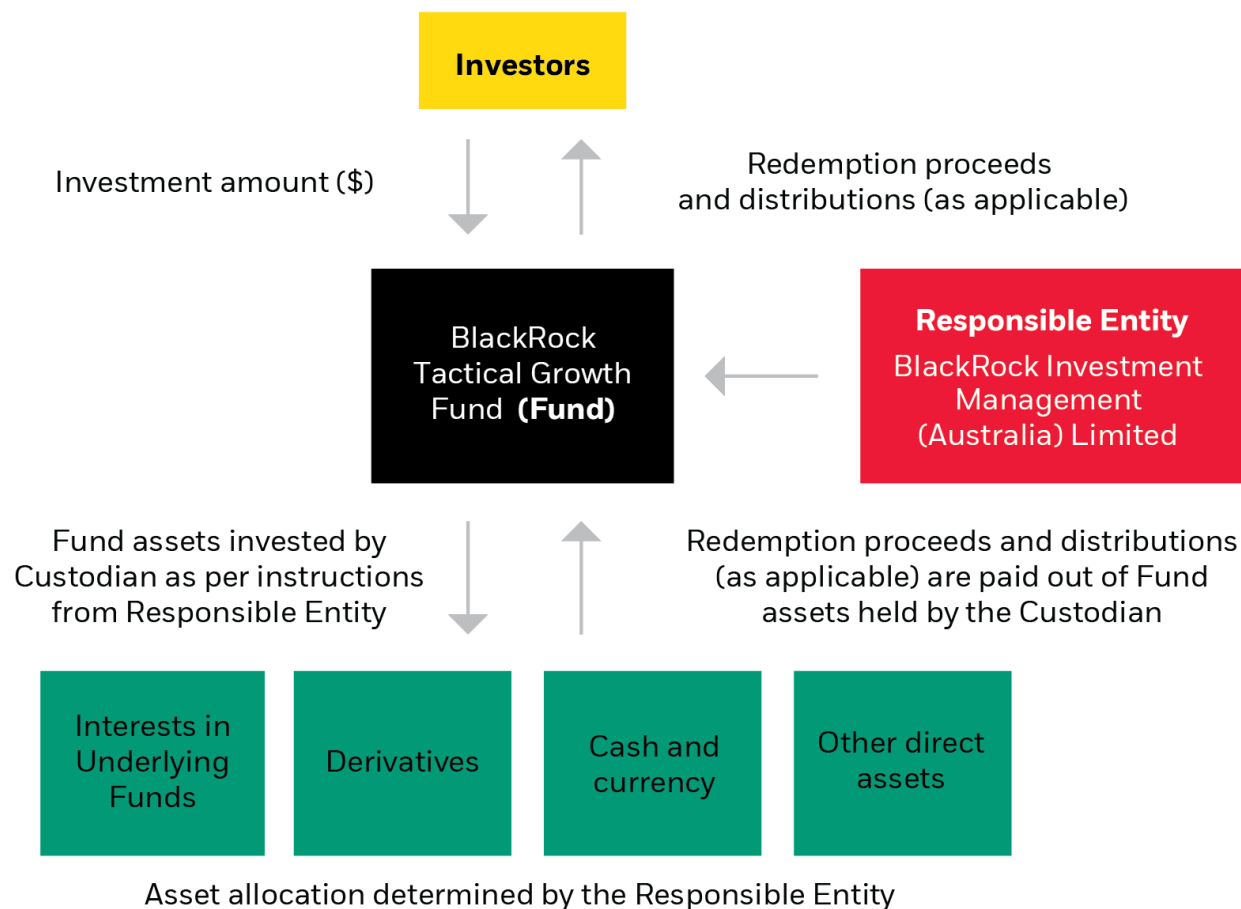
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.
(Sydney Branch)

Appointed by the Responsible Entity
to provide custodial services in
relation to Fund assets

Auditor

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Appointed by the Responsible Entity
to audit Fund financial statements
and compliance plan



Location and currency denomination of Fund assets

The Fund is an Australian registered managed investment scheme and is denominated in Australian dollars. As a global fund with a broad investment universe, physical instruments held by the Fund may be denominated in any global currency and may be located in any country of the world. Underlying Funds are generally domiciled in Australia, the Cayman Islands, Luxembourg or Ireland and are generally denominated in either U.S. or Australian dollars.

The Fund and Underlying Funds do not seek to restrict the underlying fund(s) into which they invest with regard to the permitted geographic location of any such underlying fund, its manager, or the focus of its investing. These considerations are taken into account as part of the due diligence review of an underlying fund and as part of the oversight and management of each fund in the investment structure.

Refer to section 4 of this PDS titled “Fund risks” for further information on the risks associated with the Fund’s investment structure (including risks associated with holding assets overseas and holding units in the Underlying Funds).

Additional information has been incorporated by reference

Further information on the asset exposures, diversification guidelines and asset allocations and location and currency denomination of assets of some Underlying Funds has been incorporated by reference. Refer to the [BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund – Underlying Funds document](#) for further details, which is available on our website at [www.blackrock.com.au](#). You should read this important information before making a decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product.

3.6 Use of derivatives

Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from another security, commodity, currency, or index. The use of these instruments can reduce the costs of managing exposure to investment markets and makes possible a wider universe of investment opportunities. Asset allocation positions of the Fund may be implemented through derivatives, along with investments in Underlying Funds. Derivatives are also used to ensure that underlying asset exposures of the Fund are consistent with the Fund’s strategic benchmark. Derivatives may also be used to deviate from the Fund’s strategic benchmark from time to time, such as to manage total portfolio risk.

The Fund and Underlying Funds may use derivatives, both exchange traded and over the counter (OTC) and in some instances derivative use may be extensive. As derivatives generally have a lower upfront cash outlay than physical exposures, the Fund may invest residual cash to further achieve its overall performance objective. This means that the Fund may have gross exposure to underlying assets in excess of 100% of the Fund’s net asset value.

Derivative including, but is not limited to, futures, options, swaps and forwards, may be used for, but not limited to, the following reasons:

- ▶ hedge an asset of the fund against, or minimise liability from, a fluctuation in market values;
- ▶ reduce volatility and/or assist with managing total portfolio risk;
- ▶ achieve a targeted exposure to a particular asset class and adjusting asset exposures such as swapping one asset exposure with another;

- ▶ reduce the transaction cost of achieving a targeted exposure;
- ▶ obtain prices that may not be available in the physical market;
- ▶ achieve transactional efficiency; for example by assisting in the achievement of the best execution of security transactions;
- ▶ control the impact on portfolio valuations of market movements caused by significant transactions; and
- ▶ achieve a desired level of leverage (where applicable).

The Fund may also use structured investment instruments from time to time in pursuit of its investment objective.

The Fund and Underlying Funds do not specify any particular approved types of derivatives to be used by underlying fund(s) into which they invest or set any limits on derivative exposure. Derivative exposure is controlled at each level of the investment structure, through the oversight and management of each fund’s investment strategy.

Derivative counterparty oversight

In accordance with standard industry practice when purchasing derivative instruments a fund may be required to secure its obligations to a counterparty. This may involve the placing of margin deposits or equivalent with the counterparty which may or may not be segregated from the counterparty’s own assets. A fund may have a right to the return of equivalent assets. These deposits or equivalent may exceed the value of the fund’s obligations to the counterparty as the counterparty may require excess margin or collateral.

All counterparties of the BlackRock Group are formally approved by the BlackRock Group’s Counterparty and Concentration Risk Group, prior to a fund engaging in any transaction with a particular counterparty. No transaction may be entered into with a counterparty that has not previously been approved.

The BlackRock Group prefers to have multiple counterparties, including principal protection providers, for liquidity, risk management and best execution purposes. The counterparties with which the BlackRock Group trade must have broad market coverage. Positions are marked-to-market on a regular basis and exposure to each counterparty is monitored. Transaction documentation is implemented where appropriate to minimise exposure to individual counterparties. To monitor post-trade counterparty risk, the BlackRock Group has implemented strong technological infrastructure and proprietary internal review processes. The BlackRock Group also has a number of reporting tools that allow it to manage counterparty exposure, balancing net exposures to its different counterparties. Where necessary, credit risk exposure to counterparties can be adjusted, both at the individual portfolio level and at the aggregate firm-wide level.

Further details of how the BlackRock Group approves derivative counterparties and manages counterparty risk is available upon request to Client Services (refer to page 2 of this PDS for contact details).

Refer to section 4 of this PDS titled “Fund risks” for further information on risks associated with derivative use and counterparty risks.

Additional information has been incorporated by reference

Further information on the use of derivatives by some Underlying Funds has been incorporated by reference. Refer to the [BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund – Underlying Funds document](#) for further details, which is available on our website.

You should read this important information before making a decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product.

3.7 Use of leverage

The Fund does not enter into borrowing arrangements for investment purposes, other than temporary overdrafts which may be used as a means of managing certain cash flows. The Fund will, however, gain leveraged exposure through its use of derivatives and short selling and its exposure to some Underlying Funds, which may utilise leverage in their investment program. Leverage may be used by the Fund and some Underlying Funds to increase buying power or to take advantage of market opportunities, where consistent with the investment strategy of the fund.

As at the date of this PDS, while there is no explicit maximum level of gross leverage that the Fund may be exposed, the gross level of leverage is expected to range between approximately 1 to 5 times NAV.

The leverage of the Fund may fluctuate from time to time depending on changes to the embedded leverage to which the Fund is exposed as a result of its exposure to leveraged Underlying Funds. Such embedded leverage may change due to variations in the investment activity and security exposures of an Underlying Fund. For example, greater investment by an Underlying Fund in shorter dated, lower volatility, fixed income securities may require the Underlying Fund to increase its leverage exposure in order to achieve its stated investment objectives. Conversely, greater investment by an Underlying Fund in higher volatility securities, like equities or commodities, may require that Underlying Fund to reduce its leverage exposure in order to achieve its stated investment objectives.

Where the Fund is exposed to leverage through its investment in an Underlying Fund, any potential loss is generally limited to the capital allocated to that Underlying Fund.

The Fund and leveraged Underlying Funds may obtain leverage from brokers, banks and other counterparties. Counterparties are generally selected from a list of global systemically important financial institutions and other creditworthy entities. Where permitted, leverage may be achieved through, among other methods, borrowing, purchasing financial instruments on margin and investing in derivative instruments that are inherently leveraged.

The Fund and Underlying Funds do not specify any particular acceptable types of leverage to be used by the underlying fund(s) into which they invest or set any limits in terms of the gross level of leverage used. Leverage exposure is controlled at each level of the investment structure, through the oversight and management of each fund's investment strategy.

When the Fund or an Underlying Fund enters into a leverage arrangement (for example where the Fund enters into an OTC derivative transaction) or where an Underlying Fund has engaged a prime broker, fund assets may be used as collateral or as a security interest, which may be otherwise encumbered or subject to set-off rights in the event of insolvency (or other events of default). In such circumstances, amounts owing may be set off between the parties and the non-insolvent/non-defaulting party may rank as an unsecured creditor in respect of amounts owing by

the insolvent/defaulting party.

Refer to section 3.6 of this PDS titled "Use of derivatives" for further information on how the BlackRock Group manages counterparty risk and to section 4 of this PDS titled "Fund risks" for further information on risks associated with the use of leverage.

Leverage example

Trading within the leveraged Underlying Funds is mainly relative in nature which involves taking long and short positions in asset markets. Relative value trading involves holding a long position in a particular stock or security and hedging this position by holding a short position in another stock or security. Investment gains can be made where the long position rises in value more than the short position. Gains can also be made where both assets decline in value so long as the long position declines less than the short position i.e. so long as the relative return of the long position is greater than that of the short position. However, the use of leverage resulting from taking long/short positions can also generate losses.

Provided below is an example of how leverage applied to relative value trades can affect fund performance. The leverage example has been simplified for illustrative purposes and does not take into account all the costs and fees associated with short selling.

Example 1: No leverage, portfolio holds Stock A (long).

	Stock A appreciates 5%	Stock A depreciates 5%
Value of stock position before appreciation/depreciation		
Stock A (long)	\$1,000	\$1,000
Value of stock position after appreciation/depreciation		
Stock A (long)	\$1,050	\$950
Gain / Loss	\$50	-\$50

The above example illustrates that a long only portfolio has just one source of positive returns. Positive returns will be experienced only where a stock increases in value. Negative returns will be experienced where a stock decreases in value.

Example 2: Portfolio engages in relative value trading and holds Stock A (long) relative to Stock B (short). Gross leverage 5 times. Strategy is performing as expected.

	Stock A appreciates 7%, while Stock B appreciates 2%	Stock A depreciates 2%, while Stock B depreciates 7%
Value of stock position before appreciation/depreciation		
Stock A (long)	\$2,500	\$2,500
Stock B (short)	-\$2,500	-\$2,500
Value of stock position after appreciation/depreciation		
Stock A (long)	\$2,675	\$2,450
Stock B (short)	-\$2,550	-\$2,325
Gain/(loss)	\$125	\$125

The above example illustrates that a portfolio utilising relative value trading has two sources of positive returns and may experience positive returns where the value of stocks rise and fall. Positive returns will be experienced where:

1. Stock A held long increases in value by a greater amount than that of Stock B held short; or
2. Stock A held long decreases in value by a lesser amount than that of Stock B held short.

Example 3: Portfolio engages in relative value trading and holds Stock A (long) relative to Stock B (short). Gross leverage 5 times. Strategy is not performing as expected.

	Stock A appreciates 2%, while Stock B appreciates 7%	Stock A depreciates 7%, while Stock B depreciates 2%
Value of stock position before appreciation/depreciation		
Stock A (long)	\$2,500	\$2,500
Stock B (short)	-\$2,500	-\$2,500
Value of stock position after appreciation/depreciation		
Stock A (long)	\$2,550	\$2,450
Stock B (short)	-\$2,675	-\$2,325
Gain/(loss)	-\$125	-\$125

The above example illustrates, however, that a portfolio utilising relative value trading may also experience negative returns. Negative returns will be experienced where:

1. Stock A held long increases in value by a lesser amount than that of Stock B held short; or
2. Stock A held long decreases in value by a greater amount than that of Stock B held short.

Additional information has been incorporated by reference

Further information on the maximum and anticipated level of gross leverage of some Underlying Funds and details of appointed prime brokers has been incorporated by reference.

Refer to the [BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund – Underlying Funds document](#) for further details, which is available on our website. You should read this important information before making a decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product.

3.8 Liquidity

As at the date of this PDS, under normal market conditions BlackRock reasonably expects, should the need arise, to be able to realise at least 80% of the Fund's assets, including investment in the Underlying Funds, at the value ascribed to those assets in calculating the Fund's NAV, within 10 days.

The Fund and Underlying Funds do not set any specific restrictions in terms of the liquidity of the underlying fund(s) into which they invest. The liquidity characteristics of portfolio holdings is considered as part of the due diligence review of an underlying fund and as part of the oversight and management of the each fund in the investment structure.

The BlackRock Group's risk management practices include the regular monitoring of the liquidity characteristics of BlackRock Group funds and the assets in which they invest, to seek to ensure funds remain within permitted investment parameters.

Refer to section 4 of this PDS titled "Fund risks" for further information on liquidity risk and how this risk will be managed.

Additional information has been incorporated by reference

Further information on the liquidity of some Underlying Funds has been incorporated by reference. Refer to the [BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund – Underlying Funds document](#) for further details, which is available on our website. You should read this important information before making a decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product.

3.9 What are the significant benefits of investing in the Fund?

The benefits of investing in the Fund include:

- ▶ **Active security selection and asset allocation:** Fund returns are driven by a combination of active security selection within asset classes as well as asset allocation.
- ▶ **Diversification:** the high degree of diversification in the Fund in terms of both asset classes and investment approaches offers the potential for an attractive risk/return profile.
- ▶ **Broad investment universe:** the Fund has a very broad investment universe, which allows it to take targeted positions in markets – matching views precisely with the investment positions.
- ▶ **Disciplined but flexible risk management:** the disciplined risk management framework aims to efficiently allocate risk in the Fund. The flexibility within the framework allows the Fund to cherry pick the best investment ideas when market conditions are best matched with investment views.
- ▶ **Access to the expertise of the BlackRock Group's global investment resources:** the Fund draws upon the expertise of the BlackRock Group's asset allocation and investment teams globally. The BlackRock Group is a large, well-resourced and multi-disciplined asset manager with access to outstanding and comprehensive expertise in almost all asset classes and in asset allocation.

Additional information has been incorporated by reference

Further information on the general benefits of managed investment schemes has been incorporated by reference, including but not limited to, details of information and reports you will receive from us, labour standards, environmental, social or ethical considerations and proxy voting and our legal and compliance requirements. Refer to section 1 of the [BlackRock Additional Fund Information No. 2 document](#) for further details which is available on our website. You should read this important information before making a decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product.

4. Fund risks

4.1 What are the risks of investing?

Before you make an investment decision it is important to identify your investment objectives and the level of risk that you are prepared to accept. This may be influenced by:

- ▶ the timeframe over which you are expecting a return on your investment and your need for regular income versus long-term capital growth;
- ▶ your level of comfort with volatility in returns; or
- ▶ the general and specific risks associated with investing in particular funds.

4.2 General risks

All investments have an inherent level of risk. Generally there is a trade-off between higher expected returns for higher expected risk – represented by the variability of fund returns.

The value of your investment will fluctuate with the value of the underlying investments in the Fund. Investment risk may also result in loss of income or capital invested and possible delays in

repayment. You could receive back less than you initially invested and there is no guarantee that you will receive any income.

4.3 Specific risks of this Fund?

The specific risks for the Fund (and Underlying Funds) may include:

Asset-backed and mortgage backed securities risk. The Fund may be exposed to asset-backed securities (**ABS**) and mortgage backed securities (**MBS**). The obligations associated with these securities may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other fixed income securities such as government issued bonds. ABS and MBS are often exposed to extension risk (where obligations on the underlying assets are not paid on time) and prepayment risks (where obligations on the underlying assets are paid earlier than expected), these risks may have a substantial impact on the timing and size of the cash flows paid by the securities and may negatively impact the returns of the securities. The average life of each individual security may be affected by a large number of factors such as the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional redemption and mandatory prepayment, the prevailing level of interest rates, the actual default rate of the underlying assets, the timing of recoveries and the level of rotation in the underlying assets.

Commodities related investments risk. The Fund may be exposed to the commodities markets, which may cause greater volatility to investment returns than more traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked securities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Derivative risk. The Fund may be exposed to derivative securities. The use of derivatives expose a fund to different risks as opposed to investing directly in a security. For example, derivatives can cause a fund to make greater gains or incur greater losses than the gains and losses of the underlying security in relation to which the derivative derives its value.

Additionally, uncleared OTC derivative markets may not require payment of margin. To the extent that the Fund has unrealised gains in such instruments or has deposited collateral with its counterparty, the Fund is at risk that its counterparty will become bankrupt or otherwise fail to honour its obligations.

Digital asset price risk. Investing in digital assets, either directly or indirectly through derivatives (including, but not limited to, exchange traded products (**ETPs**) and listed derivatives) involves additional risks due to heightened price volatility when compared to traditional asset classes. The value of digital assets is closely tied to network acceptance, industry developments, and regulatory changes, making it highly susceptible to market sentiment.

Distressed securities risk. The Fund may be exposed to distressed securities which are generally considered speculative and involve substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in junk bonds. Investors in such securities will generally not receive interest payments on the distressed securities and may incur costs to protect their investment. In addition, distressed securities involve the substantial risk that the principal will not be repaid. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. An investor in distressed securities may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganisation or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, the investor of distressed securities may lose their entire investment

or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Distressed securities and any securities received in an exchange for such securities may be subject to restrictions on resale.

Equity security risk. Equity securities are subject to changes in value, and their values may be more volatile than those of other asset classes. Dividend payments from shares may also vary over time.

Fixed income security risk. Risks associated with an investment in fixed income securities can result in significant variability in investment returns and a loss of income or capital value. These risks include:

- ▶ **Credit risk.** The value of a fund investing in fixed income securities is affected by the perceived or actual credit worthiness of the issuer of the security. A perceived or actual deterioration of credit quality (e.g. an issuer credit downgrade or credit event leading to a revised premium attributable to investment due to credit worthiness downgrade) of a fixed income security will adversely impact the value of such investment.
- ▶ **Interest rate risk.** An increase in interest rates will cause the values of fixed income securities, in particular fixed rate securities, to decline, which will in turn impact the returns of a fund investing in such securities. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term fixed income investments and higher for longer term fixed income investments.
- ▶ **Income risk.** A fund investing in fixed income securities may experience a decline in income where market interest rates are falling. This can result when a fund reinvests in securities at a lower yield than the current fund portfolio yield.
- ▶ **Issuer risk.** Corporate issuers of fixed income securities may willingly or unwillingly default on their obligation to make interest or principal payments. Similarly, sovereign issuers (i.e. governments of a country or an agency backed by a government) may refuse to comply with their obligations during economically difficult or politically volatile times. Such events may cause a downgrade in the credit rating of an issuer and/or its fixed income security, which in turn may cause the value of the fixed income security to fall. There is also no assurance that an issuer of fixed income securities will continue to issue the fixed income securities or keep that particular fixed income securities market open.
- ▶ **Spread risk.** The prevailing rates of compensation for creditworthiness of issuers of instruments (spread) is affected by market factors including sentiment, supply and demand and general economic conditions. A change in these factors, which impact spread, can negatively impact the yield earned by a fund investing in credit instruments.

Foreign investment risk. The Fund may be exposed to securities or derivative instruments issued in foreign markets and as such faces risks associated with:

- ▶ differences between countries in relation to accounting, financial reporting, legal, regulatory, pricing, liquidity and settlement and clearance procedures;
- ▶ currency risk, the risk that foreign currencies change in value relative to the Australian dollar, which may affect the Fund's investment returns. While passive currency management may be undertaken, it may not be possible to perfectly match performance of the hedging in a Fund relative to that of its Index. In addition the impact of currency hedging on the Fund's

return is uncertain, cannot be guaranteed and can result in capital losses; and

- ▶ the countries to which the Fund is exposed may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which may reduce or preclude the ability to trade security exposures or negatively affect a security's value.

Junk bonds risk. Although junk bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, junk bonds are high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses.

Leverage risk. The Fund may be exposed to investment strategies that use leverage. The exposure of a leveraged portfolio to movements in the instruments and markets in which it invests can be greater than the value of the assets within the portfolio. Therefore, if a leveraged portfolio generates a positive return, the returns will be greater than the returns generated by an equivalent unleveraged portfolio. Similarly, if the investments generate a negative return, the losses will be greater than the losses generated by an equivalent unleveraged portfolio.

Liquidity risk. A fund may be exposed to securities with limited liquidity, which are in practice infrequently traded or for which typical daily volumes traded are small. It may not be possible to sell such securities when it is desirable to do so or to realise what the manager perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The general level of market liquidity also varies and may deteriorate. Such a deterioration may negatively impact the ability to trade fund securities and may negatively affect the price at which a trade is executed. These circumstances could impair a fund's ability to make distributions to a redeeming unit holder in a timely manner and a fund may need to consider suspending redemptions. The BlackRock Group aims to reduce these risks by understanding the liquidity characteristics of securities a fund is exposed to and plans trading so as to minimise the adverse consequences of low liquidity.

New fund/investment strategy risk. The Fund may be exposed to new funds/investment strategies, which have little or no operating history upon which investors can evaluate the anticipated performance of the investment. Any performance information will therefore be short term in nature. Performance returns over the short term may not be indicative of long-term performance.

Property risk. The Fund may be exposed to property securities. The risk level varies between development property (higher risk) and existing property (lower risk). Property also tends to have a unique cycle, which is different to shares and other asset classes.

Particular external factors affecting property include liquidity, interest rates, diversity of direct property holdings, the quality of properties, proximity to competing properties, current and expected income and other economic conditions that may affect supply and demand.

Property exposure in the Fund may be obtained via holdings in listed property securities or via derivative contracts based on these securities. In addition to the above risks, these vehicles may be subject to refinancing risk associated with any borrowings made in order to acquire properties, may have limited financial resources and may trade less frequently and in limited volume. Listed property securities are valued daily according to their last quoted market price.

Reduced regulatory oversight. The Fund may be exposed to other funds domiciled in jurisdictions other than Australia. The laws in such jurisdictions may differ from those in Australia and therefore may not necessarily provide the same level of protection to shareholders as schemes registered in Australia and subject to Australian regulations and conditions. Such differences in

regulation could also impact the regulatory obligations of an investment vehicle's key service providers, including, but not limited to, its custodian, administrator and auditor.

Short-selling risk. The Fund may be exposed to investment strategies that engage in short selling. Short selling allows the holder of a short position to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such declines exceed the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. A short sale creates the risk of an unlimited loss, as the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost of covering the short position. Furthermore covering a short position may include activities which increase the price of the security (or the reference security if in a derivative contract) thereby exacerbating any loss.

As part of a short sale transaction, the investor establishing the short position (**Borrower**) will borrow securities from a securities lender (**Lender**). The Borrower is required to transfer collateral, usually in the form of cash or securities (Collateral) to the Lender. The Collateral transferred to the Lender is not required to be segregated from the Lender's other assets and may be dealt with, lent, disposed of, pledged or otherwise used by the Lender for its own purposes. In the event of the insolvency of the Lender, the Borrower will rank as an unsecured creditor of the Lender in relation to any Collateral transferred to the Lender and the Borrower may not be able to recover amounts due to it in respect of such Collateral in full. This means that the Borrower has exposure to counterparty risk with the Lender of any short sale transaction to which it is exposed.

The BlackRock Group seeks to manage the risks associated with short selling through its portfolio construction processes. Short positions are periodically rebalanced, so as to reduce the risk of substantial changes in the price of the short security and exposure limits may be imposed with regards to single stock positions, in order to mitigate potential losses.

When a short position is established through a derivative contract, the position may give rise to the risks detailed under "Derivative risk".

Speculative investment strategy risk. A number of the investment strategies to which the Fund may be exposed are speculative and entail substantial risks. Since market risks are inherent in all securities investments to varying degrees, there can be no assurance that the investment strategies will be successful. In fact, certain securities, financial instruments and investment practices described in this document can, in some circumstances, increase the potential adverse impact on investment returns.

Underlying fund risk. The Fund implements its investment strategy through an investment in an underlying fund. The Fund and its underlying fund are managed as separate entities, with separate investment objectives and investment strategies. No guarantee can be given that the underlying fund will meet its investment objective, continue to be managed according to its current investment strategy or be open to investments in the future. Changes to the underlying fund may be made without unitholder approval. Should an underlying fund change its investment objective or investment strategy, we will review such changes with consideration to the investment objective and strategy of the applicable Fund. Further, if the underlying fund were to be suspended, closed or terminated for any reason, the Fund investing into it would be exposed to those changes.

4.4 General risks of investing in the Fund

Other risk more generally associated with investing in a fund include:

Conflicts of interest risk.

Certain conflicts of interest may arise in the operation of a BlackRock Group fund. Fund structures may involve members of the BlackRock Group acting in more than one capacity (including as counterparties). BlackRock Group funds may be invested in by persons associated with BlackRock Group or by other funds and accounts also managed by the BlackRock Group. Certain investment strategies of the BlackRock Group may conflict with each other and may affect the price and availability of securities in which to invest. Members of the BlackRock Group may also give advice or take action with respect to any of their clients, which may differ from the advice given or the timing or nature of any action taken with respect to the investments of other BlackRock Group funds or accounts.

BlackRock has established policies and procedures to identify and manage conflicts of interest inherent to BlackRock's business.

Counterparty risk. Funds will be exposed to the credit risk of the parties with which it transacts and may also bear the risk of settlement default. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument or transaction will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into. While the BlackRock Group uses reasonable efforts to mitigate such risks, there can be no guarantee that transactions between such counterparties will always be completed in the manner contemplated by, and favorable to, the relevant fund.

Fund risk. The price of units in a fund and the income from them may go down as well as up. Investors may not get back their original investment. There can be no assurance that a fund will achieve its investment objective or that an investor will achieve profits or avoid losses, significant or otherwise. Capital return and income of a fund is based on the capital appreciation and income of the securities invested in, less expenses incurred. Fund returns may fluctuate in response to changes in such capital appreciation or income. The payment of distributions is at the discretion of the fund issuer, taking into account various factors and its own distribution policy. Distributions are not guaranteed and there may be periods for which distributions are higher or lower than expected. There can be no assurance that the distribution yield of a fund is the same as that of its Index due to factors such as expenses incurred by the fund. Past performance is not indicative of future performance.

Issuer risk. The performance of a fund depends on the performance of individual securities to which the fund has exposure. Any issuer of these securities may perform poorly, causing the value of its securities to decline. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, changes in technology, expiration of patent protection, disruptions in supply, labour problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures or other factors. Issuers may, in times of distress or at their own discretion, decide to reduce or eliminate dividends, which may also cause securities prices to decline.

Market risk. Market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which a fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. The value of a security or other asset may decline due to changes in general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or other asset, or factors that affect a particular issuer or issuers, exchange, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class. Local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on a fund and its investments.

Operational risk. The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Adverse impacts may arise internally through human error, technology or infrastructure changes, or through external events such as third party failures or crisis events. The BlackRock Group has procedures in place to manage these risks and, as much as possible, monitor the controls within these procedures to ensure operational risks are adequately managed.

Regulatory and business risk. Changes in corporate, taxation or other relevant laws, regulations or rules may adversely affect your investment. For example, such changes may adversely affect a fund's ability to execute certain investment strategies, which could have a material effect on performance. The laws affecting registered managed investment schemes may also change in the future.

Tax risk. Investing in a fund may result in a different tax outcome than investing in securities directly. The application of tax laws and certain events occurring within a fund may result in you receiving some of your investment back as income in the form of a distribution. A fund will generally not be managed with consideration of the individual circumstances, including specific tax considerations, applicable to any single unitholder in that fund.

4.5 Risk management

BlackRock's risk management framework is facilitated through its governance structure, organizational design and philosophy. This framework is executed through adherence to a strong internal control structure, primarily encompassing a single technology platform, straight-through-processing operations, a strong compliance environment, and documented and tested policies and procedures. These policies and procedures have been designed to help ensure that the effectiveness of internal controls is maximized.

Risk management is core to BlackRock's culture

BlackRock was founded on the premise of employees across the organization having a risk-aware mindset.

Risk oversight is independent from BlackRock's risk takers

BlackRock employs a three-lines of defense approach, whereby risk takers are primary risk owners, risk managers provide independent oversight and internal audit assesses the adequacy and effectiveness of controls.

Robust risk analytics leveraging Aladdin technology

Aladdin is the proprietary platform used for risk management processes and enables informed decision making.

5. Management of the Fund

5.1 About the investment manager

BlackRock is the responsible entity and investment manager for the Fund. BlackRock is licensed by ASIC, which is responsible for regulating the operation of managed investment schemes like the Fund. Each Underlying Fund is managed by and/or have appointed as their investment manager/adviser a member of the BlackRock Group.

The implementation of the investment strategies detailed in this PDS, including those of the Underlying Funds, are considered institutional BlackRock Group capabilities, meaning they do not rely on the involvement of any particular individual.

The responsibilities and obligations of an investment manager are generally governed by a fund's constitution, articles of association, trust deed, or other equivalent governing document, terms of the

investment management arrangement to which the investment manager and fund may be party to and any applicable laws or regulations.

The Fund's constitution contains a number of provisions relating to the rights, terms, conditions and obligations imposed on both you and us. A copy of the Fund's constitution is available free of charge from us by contacting Client Services (refer to page 2 of this PDS for contact details).

Some of the main provisions which relate to your rights under the constitution of the Fund include:

- ▶ your right to share in the Fund income and how we calculate it;
- ▶ your right to withdraw from the Fund and what you are entitled to receive when you withdraw or if the Fund is wound up;
- ▶ the nature of the units; and your rights to attend and vote at a meeting of unit holders – these mainly reflect the requirements of the Corporations Act, which also deals with unit holders rights to requisition or call a meeting;
- ▶ resolutions passed by a requisite majority at a meeting of unit holders are binding on all unit holders;
- ▶ when we can and what happens if we terminate the Fund;
- ▶ when we can amend the Fund's constitution. Generally, we can only amend a constitution where we reasonably believe that the changes will not adversely affect your rights as an investor. Otherwise, the constitution can only be amended if approved by special resolution at a meeting of unit holders;
- ▶ our right to refuse to accept applications for units or record any transfer of units without giving any reason;
- ▶ our right to cancel units issued to a unit holder if cleared funds are not received by the Fund; and
- ▶ our broad powers to invest, borrow and generally manage the Fund. We do not currently intend to borrow funds to acquire assets for the Fund, although this is permitted under the Fund's constitution. We may only borrow if we consider it to be in the best interests of unit holders.

The constitution of the Fund provides that the liability of each unit holder is generally limited to its investment in the Fund. A unit holder is not required to indemnify us or our creditors in respect of the Fund. However, no complete assurance can be given in this regard, as the ultimate liability of a unit holder has not been finally determined by the courts.

The constitutions of Underlying Funds managed by BlackRock generally contain similar provisions to those outlined above. The trust deed (or equivalent governing document) of Underlying Funds not managed by BlackRock (but who have appointed as their investment manager a member of the BlackRock Group) may include provisions in relation to matters similar to those constitutional provisions already outlined.

BlackRock uses a global service delivery model across the BlackRock Group to deliver superior outcomes to its clients. In the delivery of functions, powers and duties to clients, we use multiple entities of the BlackRock Group (in addition to the Responsible Entity). For example, global order routing entails the use of multiple trading desks located in various regions and the use of global centres of excellence allows certain related parties to specialise in functions such as investment operations and portfolio management. Even though we use offshore related parties, the Responsible Entity has systems and procedures in place as the holder of an Australian financial service licence to monitor and supervise the services provided by our related parties. The

Responsible Entity remains responsible and liable for the acts and omissions of any related party.

All Underlying Funds have appointed a member of the BlackRock Group as their investment manager pursuant to an investment management arrangement, to provide investment management services. Provisions within the investment management arrangements of any such Underlying Funds, which may affect you as a unit holder of the Fund, may include:

- ▶ the terms and scope of appointment of the investment manager (for example, in some instances, the investment manager will be appointed for an initial term and then for subsequent annual terms, subject to their appointment being terminated);
- ▶ any restrictions placed on the investment manager in terms of the permitted investments for the fund;
- ▶ the investment manager's entitlement to receive a management fee, any performance fee and other amounts payable out of the assets of the fund;
- ▶ the liability of the investment manager (for example, in circumstances where the investment manager acts with negligence, wilful misconduct or bad faith);
- ▶ the liability of the investment manager for acts of third parties such as banks, brokers or agents; and
- ▶ the provision of indemnities, for example, in circumstances where there is no negligence, wilful misconduct or bad faith on the part of the indemnified party; and
- ▶ when the investment management arrangement may be terminated. While each investment management arrangement may include termination provisions (which are generally on normal commercial terms), as all appointed investment managers are BlackRock Group entities, it is not expected that any such termination provision will be materially relied upon by either the relevant Underlying Fund or its investment manager.

Additional information has been incorporated by reference

Further information on the appointed investment managers of some Underlying Funds has been incorporated by reference. Refer to the [BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund – Underlying Funds document](#) for further details, which is available on our website. You should read this important information before making a decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product.

5.2 Other key service providers

A number of key service providers have been engaged to assist with the ongoing operation and administration of the Fund and Underlying Funds. A summary of key service providers of the Fund is provided below.

The Fund and each Underlying Fund have entered into separate arrangements with each of their key service providers, which generally set out the terms and conditions of the service provider's appointment, where applicable, specified benchmarks and service levels, as well as the consequences of any breaches to the terms of the appointment.

Before any key service provider is engaged by the BlackRock Group a due diligence exercise or assessment of the prospective key service provider is generally undertaken. Consideration and continuous monitoring of key service providers is also undertaken through day-to-day dealings with these entities.

Custodian: JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney Branch)

A custodian provides custodial services to a fund and is responsible for the safekeeping of fund assets.

A custodian's role is generally limited to holding the assets of a fund and acting on behalf of the responsible entity or the fund's board of directors (as applicable) and acting in accordance with instructions from the responsible entity or the fund's board of directors (as applicable), except in limited circumstances where the custodian has a discretion to act without instructions.

A custodian has no supervisory obligation to ensure that the responsible entity or the fund's board of directors (as applicable) complies with its obligations as responsible entity or board (as applicable) of a fund. The responsible entity or fund board of directors (as applicable) will also remain liable to unit holders for acts and omissions of the appointed custodian.

The custodian may change from time to time but must satisfy any relevant regulatory requirements.

The Fund and Underlying Funds do not generally request specific requirements in respect of the custodial arrangements of the underlying fund(s) into which they invest. Custodial arrangements are considered at each level of the investment structure, through the oversight and management of each fund.

Administrator: JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Sydney Branch)

An administrator provides administration services to a fund including valuation and unit pricing, registrar and transfer agent, fund accounting, distribution preparation and preparation of financial statements.

Auditor: Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

A fund must have an appointed independent auditor of the financial statements and compliance plan.

Prime broker

While the Fund has not appointed a prime broker some of the Underlying Funds have.

The prime broker of a fund generally provides clearing, settlement, financing, stock borrowing, foreign exchange facilities and reporting services.

Changes to key service providers

The key service providers detailed in this PDS may change from time to time. Investors will be notified of any such changes in accordance with our obligations under the Corporations Act.

Additional information has been incorporated by reference

Further information on the key service providers of some Underlying Funds has been incorporated by reference. Refer to the [BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund – Underlying Funds document](#) for further details, which is available on our website. You should read this information before making an investment decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product.

6. Fees and other costs

Consumer Advisory Warning

DID YOU KNOW?

Small differences in both investment performance and fees and costs can have a substantial impact on your long-term returns. For example, total annual fees and costs of 2% of your account balance rather than 1% could reduce your final return by up to 20% over a 30-year period (for example, reduce it from \$100,000 to \$80,000).

You should consider whether features such as superior investment performance or the provision of better member services justify higher fees and costs.

You may be able to negotiate to pay fees. Ask the fund or your financial adviser.

TO FIND OUT MORE

If you would like to find out more, or see the impact of the fees based on your own circumstances, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Moneysmart website (www.moneysmart.gov.au) has a managed funds fee calculator to help you check out different fee options.

6.1 Fees and costs summary

This section shows fees and other costs that you may be charged. These fees and costs may be deducted from your money, from the returns on your investment or from the Fund's assets as a whole. Taxes is set out in another part of this document. You should read all the information about fees and costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment.

BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund (Class D Units)		
Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
Ongoing annual fees and costs		
Management fees and costs The fees and costs for managing your investment ¹	0.90% p.a.	The management fee for the Fund is 0.85% p.a. and is calculated in relation to the NAV of the Fund on a daily basis. This cost is deducted from the assets of the Fund and is generally paid to us monthly in arrears. Management fees and costs include indirect costs of 0.05% . Indirect costs are a reasonable estimate of certain costs incurred within the Fund (or any underlying fund) that reduce returns. The deduction of managements fees and costs is reflected in the Fund's unit price.
Performance fees Amounts deducted from your investment in relation to the performance of the product	Nil	This Fund does not charge a performance fee.
Transaction costs The costs incurred by the scheme when buying or selling assets	0.42% p.a.	Transaction costs which are incurred when a member invests or redeems from the Fund will generally be recovered through the buy-sell spread applied to the unit price. Transaction costs that are not recovered ('net transaction costs') reduce returns and are reflected in the Fund's unit price.
Member activity related fees and costs (fees for services or when your money moves in or out of the scheme)		
Establishment fee The fee to open your investment	Nil	Not applicable.
Contribution fee The fee on each amount contributed to your investment	Nil	
Buy-sell spread An amount deducted from your investment representing costs incurred in transactions by the scheme	Buy 0.12% Sell 0.12%	Estimated transaction costs are allocated when an investor buys or sells units in the Fund by applying a buy/sell spread on the Fund's entry and exit unit prices, where appropriate.
Withdrawal fee The fee on each amount you take out of your investment	Nil	Not applicable.
Exit fee The fee to close your investment	Nil	
Switching fee The fee for changing investment options	Nil	

¹ Fees can be negotiated with certain "wholesale clients" (as defined by the Corporations Act) in compliance with legal requirements and any applicable ASIC class orders. See 'Differential fees' within the "Additional explanation of fees and costs" section for further information.

6.2 Example of annual fees and costs of the Fund

This table gives an example of how ongoing annual fees and costs in the Fund can affect your investment over a 1-year period. You should use this table to compare this product with other products offered by managed investment schemes.

Example – BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund (Class D Units)		
BALANCE OF \$50,000 WITH A CONTRIBUTION OF \$5,000 DURING THE YEAR		
Contribution fees	Nil	For every additional \$5,000 you put in, you will be charged \$0.
PLUS		
Management fees and costs	0.90%	And , for every \$50,000 you have in the BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund (Class D Units) you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$450 each year
Performance fees	Nil	And , you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$0 in performance fees each year
Transaction costs	0.42%	And , you will be charged or have deducted from your investment \$210 in transaction costs
EQUALS		
Cost of BlackRock Tactical Growth Fund (Class D Units)	If you had an investment of \$50,000 at the beginning of the year and you put in an additional \$5,000 during that year you would be charged fees and costs of \$660 . ¹ What it costs you will depend on the fees you negotiate.	

1. Additional fees may apply. A buy spread of 0.12%, equal to \$6.00 on a \$5,000 contribution, will also apply.

6.3 Additional explanation of fees and costs

Transaction costs

In managing the investments of the Fund, transaction costs such as brokerage, settlement costs, clearing costs and government charges may be incurred. Where these costs are incurred due to investor-initiated transactions, they may be recovered through the applicable buy-sell spread. The transaction costs shown in the Fees and Costs Summary are shown net of any amount recovered by the buy-sell spread charged BlackRock. Transaction costs are an additional cost to the investor where it has not already been recovered by the buy-sell spread

Transaction costs should not be considered in isolation of investment returns. It is important to understand that actively managed investments are likely to have higher transaction costs than passively managed investments, such as index funds, because of the higher expected volume of trading of the Fund's assets in generating investment returns.

Differential fees

Management fees may be negotiated with persons who qualify as wholesale investors within the meaning of section 761G of the Corporations Act, such as sophisticated and professional investors. For further information about differential fees, please contact Client Services (refer to page 2 of this PDS for contact details).

Can fees change?

All fees can change. They may vary over time as a result of changes to the product, changing economic conditions and changes in regulations. We will provide investors 30 days' notice of any proposed increase to our fees, except for changes in the Fund's buy-sell spread.

The current fees applicable to your investment are set out previously under section 6.1 of this PDS, titled "Fund fees overview" and although we have the power to change our fee structure without your consent, we have no present intention to do so.

Tax

Your investment may be subject to tax. Refer to the tax information is set out in section 8 of this document. All fees are in Australian dollars and are inclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST), any applicable stamp duty and takes into account expected reduced input tax credits in respect of the GST component of the fee.

Additional information has been incorporated by reference

Further information about the fees and costs applicable to the Fund has been incorporated by reference. Refer to section 2 of the [BlackRock Additional Fund Information No. 2 document](#) for further details, which is available on our website. You should read this important information before making a decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product.

7. Investing in and redeeming from the Fund

7.1 How to invest

To make your initial investment complete and send to us (either by post or facsimile) the Fund's Application Form that accompanies this PDS or is available from our website at www.blackrock.com/au or by calling Client Services (refer to page 2 of this PDS for contact details).

If you choose to send us your completed Fund Application Form by facsimile you will need to send us your original Fund Application Form for our records.

You will normally be able to invest in the Fund on any **Business Day**, being a day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which bank are open for general business in Sydney. A list of public holidays affecting the Fund is available on our website at www.blackrock.com/au. We have absolute discretion to accept, reject, or limit any application request.

When investing in the Fund you generally need a minimum amount of \$50,000 or such other amount as we may determine from time to time. There is no minimum amount for subsequent investments.

Investor transaction requests are required to be received by 1.00 pm (Sydney time) on any Business Day (**Transaction Cut-off Time**). Transaction requests received before this time will generally be executed on the same day (**Trade Date**). Investor transaction requests received after this time or on a day when the Fund is unavailable for transactions will generally be treated as having been received the following Business Day.

Your investment amount can either be:

- ▶ deposited into the application bank account. **If you choose to deposit your investment amount in the application bank account, you must provide us with verification from your financial institution that the money has been banked;** or
- ▶ transferred via BPAY®*.

Investment details are outlined in the Fund's Application Form.

In order for us to be able to process your investment, you must ensure that BlackRock receives cleared money in relation to the relevant Trade Date. You may also need to complete an Investor Identification Form (which follows the Fund Application Form) for the purpose of Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing legislation.

* ® Registered to BPAY Pty Ltd ABN 69 079 137 518.

7.2 How you receive income from your investment

If you hold units in the Fund at the close of business on the last day of a distribution period, you are entitled to participate in the distributable income of the Fund. Your entitlement to distributable income (if any) is based on how many units you held at the end of the distribution period as a proportion of the total number of units on issue in the Fund at that time. Any income you receive from your investments will be in the form of distributions. Your distribution may include interest, dividends, other income and realised gains. Distributions are not guaranteed and there may be periods for which distributions are higher or lower than expected.

Distributions (if any) are generally determined at the end of June and December each year. Distributions (if any) are usually paid within 21 Business Days of the end of the distribution period.

7.3 Redeeming your investment

Redemption requests can be made in writing (either by post or facsimile). You will normally be able to redeem from the Fund, while the Fund is liquid, on any Business Day.

While there is no minimum redemption amount, we generally require a minimum balance in your Fund account of \$50,000.

Investor transaction requests are required to be received prior to the Transaction Cut-off Time. Transaction requests received before this time will generally be executed on the relevant Trade Date. Investor transaction requests received after this time or on a day when the Fund is unavailable for transactions will generally be treated as having been received the following Business Day.

Following receipt of a redemption request, we will deposit redemption proceeds into your nominated Australian bank account, generally within four Business Days of our having received the redemption request, although we are allowed longer periods under the Fund's constitution. In certain circumstances, we can also stagger the acceptance of large redemption requests in accordance with the Fund's constitution, for example, if a redemption request represents more than 5% of the units on issue.

In some circumstances, such as when there is a freeze on withdrawals, investors may not be able to withdraw from the Fund within the usual period upon request.

Investors will be notified of any changes to their redemption rights in accordance with our obligations under the Corporations Act.

Refer to the section of this document titled "How to invest" for further information on Business Day, Transaction Cut-off Time and Trade Date.

Refer to section 7.1 of this PDS titled "How to invest" for details of the Fund's Business Day, Transaction Cut-off Time and Trade Date.

7.4 Do you have "cooling off" rights?

If you are not otherwise a "wholesale client" or "professional investor" (as defined in the Corporations Act) you have a 14-day cooling off period in which to decide if the investment is right for you. The 14-day cooling off period starts when your initial investment in the Fund is confirmed or the end of the fifth business day after the day on which units in the Fund are first issued, whichever is earlier.

If you would like to exercise your cooling off right, you must submit your request to us in writing (including by facsimile) and specifically state that you are exercising your cooling off right. If we receive your request by the Transaction Cut-off Time, your refund will generally be calculated on the relevant Trade Date. Cooling off requests received after this time or on a day when the Fund is unavailable for transactions will generally be treated as having been received on the following Business Day.

The amount of your refund will be reduced or increased for market movements in the Fund as well as any applicable transaction costs and less any non-refundable tax or duty paid or payable. Accordingly, depending upon the circumstances, the amount returned to you may be greater or less than the amount initially invested.

Refer to section 7.1 of this PDS titled “How to invest” for details of the Fund’s Business Day, Transaction Cut-off Time and Trade Date.

Additional information has been incorporated by reference

Further information about how the Fund works has been incorporated by reference, including but not limited to how unit prices are calculated, distribution payment options, our anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financial requirements and our privacy policy. Refer to section 3 of [the BlackRock Additional Fund Information No. 2 document](#) for further details, which is available on our website. You should read this important information before making a decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product.

8. Additional information

8.1 How managed investment schemes are taxed

Investing in a registered managed investment scheme is likely to have tax consequences and you are strongly advised to seek professional tax advice.

Registered managed investment schemes generally do not pay tax on behalf of investors. However, BlackRock may be required to withhold tax from each distribution at the relevant withholding tax rates under certain circumstances. You are assessed for tax on any income and capital gains generated by the registered investment scheme to which you are entitled.

Additional information has been incorporated by reference

Further information about taxation has been incorporated by reference. For further details go to section 4 of the [BlackRock Additional Fund Information No. 2 document](#), which is available on our website. You should read this important information before making a decision. This material may change between the time when you read this PDS and when you acquire the product.

8.2 Enquiries and complaints

If you have an enquiry or complaint, you can contact our Complaints Officer via Client Services (refer to page 2 of this PDS for contact details). We have established procedures for dealing with enquiries and complaints. If you make a complaint to us, the complaint will be acknowledged and steps will be taken to investigate your concerns. A final response will be provided within 30 calendar days in accordance with our obligations.

BlackRock is a member of the Australian Financial Complaints Authority (AFCA), an independent complaint resolution body. If your complaint is not addressed within 30 calendar days from the date it was received, or you are not satisfied with our response, you may refer your complaint to AFCA. AFCA provides fair and independent financial services complaint resolution that is free to consumers. AFCA can be contacted by:

- ▶ Telephone: 1800 931 678 (free call)
- ▶ Mail: Australian Financial Complaints Authority Limited, GPO Box 3, Melbourne VIC 3001
- ▶ Email: info@afca.org.au
- ▶ Website: www.afca.org.au

For the hearing and speech impaired, AFCA can be contacted via National Relay Service ([NRS](#)):

- ▶ **Step 1:** Contact AFCA through your preferred NRS call channel detailed at <https://www.accesshub.gov.au/about-the-nrs/nrs-call-numbers-and-links>;
- ▶ **Step 2:** Provide the NRS with AFCA’s phone number 1800 931 678.

For more information visit: www.accesshub.gov.au/aboutthe-nrs.